



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

PATIENT Regina Drapeau
SPECIES Feline
BREED Cornish Rex
SEX Spayed Female
AGE 13 Years

History: Cat with acute and improving history of vestibular signs with antibiotics. On neuro exam, vestibular signs have resolved and cat was on antibiotic. Neurological examination revealed left sided thalamocortex signs. CT-scan revealed left thalamocortex lesion (old infarct? versus active neoplasia/encephalitis?) and left otitis media. Retrospectively, owner thinks signs of thalamocortex (circling left) are going on since a while, that may fit with an old infarct on CT-scan. MRi has been declined. Cat is improving with antibiotic for vestibular signs, stable since 2 months on left thalamocortex signs.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results:

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SKULL, THORAX AND ABDOMEN

A pre- and post-contrast CT study of the skull in a bone and soft tissue reconstruction is provided for review.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Multiple teeth are absent. A moderate amount of mineral attenuating material is attached to the crowns of multiple teeth.

The nasal cavity presents the expected aerated spaces between thin & even conchae and turbinates with smooth mucosal lining.

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Schaub,
 DVM Dr. med. vet.
 DipECVDI

Both temporomandibular joints present congruent joint spaces with even subchondral bone surfaces and are considered within normal limits.

Both tympanic bullae contain a mild to moderate amount (L>R) of non-contrast enhancing soft tissue material. The osseous lining of the right tympanic bulla is mildly thickened and smooth; the osseous lining of the left tympanic bulla is smooth and thin. The external ear canals are within normal limits.

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In the left frontal & parietal lobe, a intraparenchymal hypoattenuating zone – following the white matter – is appreciated. Post contrast administration, no contrast enhancement of the hypoattenuating region along the white matter of the left frontal & parietal lobe is seen.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Edouard Marchal

The submandibular and medial retropharyngeal lymph nodes are small and elongated with a normal short-to-long-axis-ratio is < 0.5, the attenuation and contrast enhancement pattern is uniform. Nodular enlargement of the right thyroid gland is appreciated, measuring 6 x 5 x 9 mm in size.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

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- Intracranial intraaxial hypoattenuating lesion left frontal & parietal lobe – region of white matter
- Bilateral otitis media, L>R
- Nodular enlargement right thyroid gland

DATE

7/29/22



PATIENT

- Dental tartar
- Multiple absent teeth

Regina Drapeau

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The intraaxial hypoattenuating lesion of the left frontal/parietal lobe is not specific and differentials would include infarct, neoplasia (would expect mass effect) or inflammatory lesion – a MRI study of the skull might be used for further workup.

SPECIES

Feline

The nodular enlargement of the right thyroid gland is suggestive for (non)functional adenoma. Correlate with T4 values.

BREED

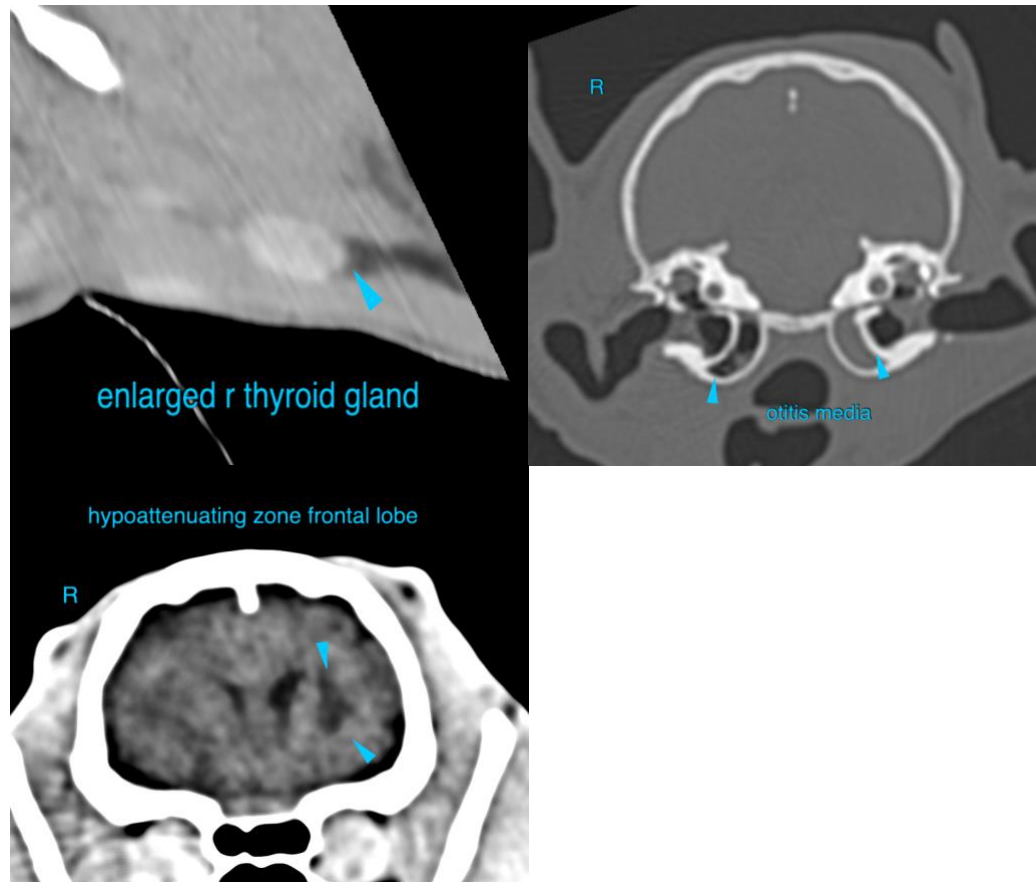
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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Thank you for this referral. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance please contact me.

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